(b) In edible tissues of swine:
(1) 2 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.
(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue and by-products other than liver and kidney.

§ 556.70 Bacitracin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of bacitracin is 0.05 milligram per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) *Tolerances.* The tolerance for residues of bacitracin from zinc bacitracin or bacitracin methylene disalicylate in uncooked edible tissues of cattle, swine, chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and quail, and in milk and eggs is 0.5 part per million.

[65 FR 70791, Nov. 28, 2000]

§ 556.90 Buquinolate.

Tolerances are established for residues of buquinolate as follows:
(a) In edible tissues of chickens:
(1) 0.4 part per million in uncooked liver, kidney, and skin with fat.
(2) 0.1 part per million in uncooked muscle.
(b) In eggs:
(1) 0.5 part per million in uncooked yolk.
(2) 0.2 part per million in uncooked whole eggs.

§ 556.100 Carbadox.

A tolerance of 30 parts per billion is established for residues of quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of swine.

[63 FR 13337, Mar. 19, 1998]

§ 556.110 Carbomycin.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of carbomycin in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.113 Ceftiofur.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake and acceptable single-dose intake*—(1) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of ceftiofur is 30 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(2) *Acceptable single-dose intake (ASDI).* The ASDI total residues of ceftiofur is 0.830 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. The ASDI is the amount of total residues of ceftiofur that may safely be consumed in a single meal. The ASDI is used to derive the tolerance for residues of desfuroylceftiofur at the injection site.
(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Poultry, and sheep.* A tolerance for residues of ceftiofur in edible tissue is not required.
(2) *Swine.* The tolerances for desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) are:
(i) *Kidney (target tissue).* 0.25 parts per million (ppm).
(ii)*Liver.* 3 ppm.
(iii) *Muscle.* 2 ppm.
(3) *Cattle.* The tolerances for desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) are:
(i) *Kidney (target tissue).* 8 ppm.
(ii) *Liver.* 2 ppm.
(iii)*Muscle.* 1 ppm.
(iv) *Injection site muscle.* 166 ppm.
(v) *Milk.* 0.1 ppm.

[63 FR 53579, Oct. 6, 1998, as amended at 68 FR 60296, Oct. 22, 2003; 69 FR 43892, July 23, 2004]

§ 556.115 Cephapirin.

A tolerance of 0.02 parts per million (ppm) is established for residues of cephapirin in the milk and 0.1 ppm in the uncooked edible tissues of dairy cattle.

[40 FR 57454, Dec. 10, 1975]

§ 556.120 Chlorhexidine.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorhexidine in the uncooked edible tissues of calves.

§ 556.140 Chlorobutanol.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorobutanol in milk from dairy animals.

§ 556.150 Chlortetracycline.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.
(b) *Tolerances.* (1) Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline residues in tissues of beef cattle, nonlactating dairy cows, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and ducks, of 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6 ppm in liver, and 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

(2) A tolerance is established for residues of chlortetracycline in eggs of 0.4 ppm.

[63 FR 52158, Sept. 30, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998]

§ 556.160 Clopidol.

Tolerances for residues of clopidol (3,5-dichloro-2,6-dimethyl-4-pyridinol) in food are established as follows:

(a) In cereal grains, vegetables, and fruits: 0.2 part per million.

(b) In chickens and turkeys:

(1) 15 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 5 parts per million in uncooked muscle.

(c) In cattle, sheep, and goats:

(1) 3 parts per million in uncooked kidney.

(2) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver.

(3) 0.2 part per million in uncooked muscle.

(d) In swine: 0.2 part per million in uncooked edible tissues.

(e) In milk: 0.02 part per million (negligible residue).

§ 556.163 Clorsulon.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of clorsulon is 8 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Kidney (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 1.0 part per million.

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 0.1 part per million.

(2) [Reserved]

[66 FR 35544, July 6, 2001]

§ 556.165 Cloxacillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of cloxacillin in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle and in milk.

[40 FR 28792, July 9, 1975]

§ 556.167 Colistimethate.

A tolerance for residues of colistimethate in the edible tissues of chickens is not required.

[63 FR 13123, Mar. 18, 1998]

§ 556.169 Danofloxacin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of danofloxacin is 2.4 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Liver (the target tissue).* The tolerance for parent danofloxacin (the marker residue) is 0.2 part per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent danofloxacin (the marker residue) is 0.2 ppm.

(2) [Reserved]

[67 FR 78973, Dec. 27, 2002]

§ 556.170 Decoquinate.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of decoquinate is 75 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances.* Tolerances are established for residues of decoquinate in the uncooked, edible tissues of chickens, cattle, and goats as follows:

(1) 1 part per million (ppm) in skeletal muscle.

(2) 2 ppm in other tissues.

[64 FR 10103, Mar. 2, 1999]

§ 556.180 Dichlorvos.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of dichlorvos (2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate) in the edible tissues of swine.

§ 556.185 Diclazuril.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI).* The ADI for total residues of diclazuril is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Chickens*—(i) *Liver.* The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 3 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 0.5 ppm.

(iii) *Skin/fat.* The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 1 ppm.

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Liver.* The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 3 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle.* The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 0.5 ppm.